

EXHIBIT 1

INTRODUCTION

Respondent California Republican Victory Fund/San Joaquin County Republican Central Committee (“Respondent Committee”) is a political party committee. Respondent Rick Veldstra is chairman and served as the treasurer of Respondent Committee from September 2002 through January 2003. As a political party committee, Respondent Committee has an obligation to comply with the contribution limits of the Political Reform Act (the “Act”).¹ In this matter, Respondents committed two violations of the contribution limits applicable to political party committees.

For the purposes of this stipulation, Respondents’ violations of the Act are stated as follows:

- COUNT 1:** On October 22, 2002, Respondents California Republican Victory Fund/San Joaquin County Republican Central Committee and Rick Veldstra impermissibly accepted a contribution in excess of \$25,000 for the purpose of making contributions to support candidates for elective state office, by accepting a \$50,000 contribution from 21st Century Insurance Group and depositing the contribution in an account used to support candidates for elective state office, in violation of section 85303, subdivision (b).
- COUNT 2:** On or about and between October 31 through November 4, 2002, Respondents California Republican Victory Fund/San Joaquin County Republican Central Committee and Rick Veldstra improperly used a contribution in excess of \$25,000 to make contributions to candidates for elective state office, by using a \$50,000 contribution from 21st Century Insurance Group to support a candidate for State Assembly, in violation of section 85303, subdivision (c).

SUMMARY OF THE LAW

Duty to Abide by Contribution Limits

The Act imposes limits on contributions made to political party committees. Section 82013, subdivision (a) defines a “committee” to include any person or persons who directly or indirectly receives contributions totaling \$1,000 or more in a calendar year. Section 85205 defines a “political party committee” as the state central committee

¹ The Political Reform Act is contained in Government Code sections 81000 through 91014. All statutory references are to the Government Code, unless otherwise indicated. The regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission are contained in sections 18109 through 18997 of title 2 of the California Code of Regulations. All regulatory references are to title 2, division 6 of the California Code of Regulations, unless otherwise indicated.

or county central committee of an organization that meets the requirements for recognition as a political party pursuant to section 5100 of the Elections Code.²

Section 85303, subdivision (b) prohibits a political party committee from accepting a contribution in excess of \$25,000 per calendar year if the political party committee accepts the excessive contribution for the purpose of making contributions to support or defeat candidates for elective state office. Once a political party committee has accepted a contribution in excess of \$25,000, section 85303, subdivision (c) does not permit the political party committee to use the excessive contribution to make contributions to candidates for elective state office. Section 83124 requires the Commission to biennially adjust the contribution limits in section 85303 to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Duties of a Committee Treasurer

Under section 84100 and regulation 18427, subdivision (a), it is the duty of a committee's treasurer to ensure that all requirements of the Act concerning the receipt and expenditure of funds, and the reporting of such funds, are complied with. A committee's treasurer may be held jointly and severally liable, along with the committee, for any campaign violations committed by the committee. (Sections 83116.5 and 91006.)

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

COUNT 1

Accepting an Excessive Contribution for the Purpose of Making Contributions to Support Candidates for Elective State Office

On October 22, 2002, Respondent Committee and Respondent Veldstra accepted a \$50,000 contribution from 21st Century Insurance Group. As the contribution exceeded the \$25,000 contribution limit, Respondents were not permitted to accept the contribution for the purpose of supporting or defeating candidates for elective state office. However, upon accepting the \$50,000 contribution, Respondents deposited the contribution into Respondent Committee's candidate support account, and therefore demonstrated that it accepted the contribution with the intent of supporting or defeating candidates for elective state office.

By accepting a \$50,000 contribution and depositing the contribution into a candidate support account, Respondents accepted a contribution in excess of \$25,000 for the purpose of supporting or defeating candidates for elective state office, in violation of section 85303, subdivision (b).

² Elections code section 5100 sets forth the qualifications of a political party to participate in a primary election.

COUNT 2
Using an Excessive Contribution to Make Contributions to Candidates for Elective State Office

On October 22, 2002, Respondent Committee and Respondent Veldstra accepted a \$50,000 contribution from 21st Century Insurance Group, and deposited the contribution into a candidate support account. As the contribution exceeded \$25,000, Respondents were not permitted to use the contribution to make contributions to candidates for elective state office. However, Respondents used the \$50,000 contribution to make contributions totaling \$48,516 to Guy Houston, a candidate for State Assembly.

The following table sets forth the amount and the recipient of the contributions that were made by Respondents using the \$50,000 contribution that they received from 21st Century Insurance Group, and the date on which the contributions were made:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Recipient of Contribution</u>	<u>Amount</u>
10/31/02	Assembly Candidate Guy Houston	\$26,516
11/02/02	Assembly Candidate Guy Houston	\$9,000
11/04/02	Assembly Candidate Guy Houston	\$13,000
TOTAL		\$48,516

By using a \$50,000 contribution to make contributions to a candidate for State Assembly, Respondents used a contribution in excess of \$25,000 to make contributions to candidates for elective state office, in violation of section 85303, subdivision (c).

CONCLUSION

This matter consists of two counts of violating the contribution limits of the Act, and carries a maximum administrative penalty of \$10,000.

The conduct of accepting a contribution in excess of the contribution limit is a serious violation of the Act as it harms the integrity of the election process. As such, imposition of the maximum administrative penalty is appropriate. Accordingly, the facts of this case justify imposition of a total administrative penalty of \$10,000.